CONGRESS.

THE ARMS SOLD TO FRANCE.

Harlan "Bringing Down" the Sumner Arguments-Frelinghuysen "Potting" at the Opposition-Conkling Raking Schurz.

How Carl Spiked the German Voters' Guns.

Parson Brownlow in an Old Time Fury.

The Naval Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

OUR OLD TUBS TO BE SOLD.

Slocum Again After the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1872. Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill authorizing te issue of clothing to en issed men in place of clothing de royed by accident.

Mr. Col.E. (rep.) of Cal., submitted a resolution, which was greed to, instructing the Committee on Education and La-or to inquire into the expediency of an amendment to the BERGH AND THE BUFFALO.

Also a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to report on the expediency of enacting a law to prevent the indiscriminate shauther and extermination of antelope and

uifalo.

Bill.8 PASSED.

Bills were passed extending the patent right of Levi Wood & Co., and constituting Shreveport, La., a port of

BROWNLOW, (rep.) of Tenn., proposed to make a perexplanation in writing in reply to the remarks made.

Reck, of Kentucky, about him in the House on the
lit. Mr. Beck, on that occasion, said that Mr. Brownwhile Governor of Tennessee, made that State a pandedum; that he and the other reconstruction Governors
hated and despised, and that their only refuge, it they
i escape the Penitentiary, seemed to be in the Senate of
inited States. Mr. Brownlow began by agying that there
a time when Mr. Beck would not have dared to put this
it upon him, lest he (Brownlow) should take Mr. Beck's
seer's whip from his band and lay it over his back. He
said that when Mr. Beck abandoued the respectable buslead that when Mr. Beck abandoued the respectable bus-

The preamble compared the records of the War Department of the amounts received for arms and the French records of what had been paid by that government. Now, the question was, where did the author of the preamble get access to the French record?

Mr. SIMNER, (rep.) of Mass.—Why, I held that record in im my hand while I spoke yesterday. It will be found in the "Journal of the French Republic."

Mr. HARLAN—Another newspaper statement.

Mr. Edward.—It is the report of a French official, published in the French official journal.

Mr. HARLAN—And copied into the Sus.

Mr. SIMNER.—Copied into the Sus.

Mr. SIMNER.—Copied into the Sus.

Mr. HARLAN—Mel (whether that is sufficient authority for the arraignment of a high officer of our own government by a member of the American Senate I leave for the American People to decide. Mr. Harlan then criticised the resolution itself, and asked why it proposed to ascertain who were the real parties in interest? What difference did it make to vindicate our own government from unjust suspicion. Again, why was the committee to ascertain who were the real parties in interest? What difference did it make to our government whether the nurchasers bought for themselves or for somebody else? Further, why must we ascertain what sums were actually paid by the real parties in interest? The explanation was that the French Royermment what is the French Royermment what is the record to the contrast their own officials, and the question was whether it was legitimate for the American Senate to lend itself to the French Legation for such a purpose, and if France had received any wrong at our hands is the record to the contrast of the preamble, and he did not see how any Senator could, and the resolution their was wholly unnecessary. The words of the preamble, and he did not see how any Senator could, and the resolution to the was wholly unnecessary. The received any wrong at our hands is the record to the committee of such complaint or any other ground an american Senator introduced a preamble ass

(Mr. Sumner), who had always passed for a good American, was suddenly made to appear in the character of an agent of France or a person

PUT UP TO A JOB.

by somebody for the benefit of the French government. The Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Frelinghusen) had also charged him with doing that which would incise the Prussian government to make claims against the United Sates. It appeared, therefore, that Mr. Sumner must be recarded as a Frussian agent also, and that the two great beligerents of 1570 were united in this one thing. (Laugher,) but the opposition to this investigation should not excite surprise, for it would be remembered that the resolution for the investigation of the shusses of the New York Custom House had been met in the same manner, and that the men who moved and urged it were said to be very doubtful characters compared with Leet and Stocking. (Laughter.) The pending resolution contemplated the investigation of certain facts, and the question for the Senate was, is the investigation over the present of the Senate was, is the investigation over the present of the Senate was, is the investigation over the present of the French government. The facts seemed to be that that government and ordered certain investigations, and had discovered difficulties and also reasons for believing that the government of the United States government as was been do here in counsection with the sale of arms. The rule laid down for itself by the United States government as seemed to have been that no arms should be

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1872.

Mr. WILLARD, (rep.) of VL, from the Committee on the Reorganization of the Civil Service, reported a bill to regulate the employment and compensation of clerks to the committees of the House.

After some discussion the bill went over without action until the morning hour of Tuesday, and the House at half past one went irto Committee of the Whole, Mr. BLAIB (rep.) of Mich., in the chair, on the

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SLOCUM, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to strike out the item for the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, and spoke of the immense cost of keeping up that establishment, and of the foily of retaining land there which was worth \$1,000,000. He said it

would be cheaper to send every sick sailor in that hospital, with an attendant physician, to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and keep the sailor and the physician there, than it is to keep up the Navai Hospital. Every sick sailor there costs more than a Cabinet officer costs in Washington.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of Me, believed that the Brooklyn Navy Yard and Navai Hospital had better be sold and the proceeds paid into the Treasury; but this was not the bill in which to deedle that question.

Mr. HALE, trep.) of Me., believed that the Brooklyn Navy Yard and Navai Hospital had bester be soid and the proceed paid into the Ireasury; but this was not the bill in which to decide that question.

Brooklyn Navy Yard abolished?

Mr. HALE—I am in favor of selling it.

Mr. HALE—I am in favor of selling it.

Mr. HALE—But that question is not now before the House.

He proceeded to reply to Mr. Stocum's charges of extravagance in connection with the Brooklyn Navai Hospital.

Mr. BANES deciared himself opposed to all saises of government property as it became valuable, thus making the government a miserable speculator in lands. Inamuch as a naval hospital was necessary and was in the neighborhood of a large maritime port, the government ought to keep it. The only society that had exercised wisdom in that regard was the Catholic Church, which sometimes.

If this property, had become valuable let it remain so. If it become the policy of the government to have its naval work done in private yards, or contract, he would have no objection to the saie of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; but the regarded it as in the last degree unwise to sell a naval establishment where the government had expended ten or fifteen million dollars, merely cecause the land was worth something, and then to establish a navy yard somewhere else only to be sold out again when the land there became valuable. He hoped the proposition to the saie of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; but the regarded the or fifteen million dollars, merely cecause the land was worth something, and then to establish a navy yard somewhere else only to be sold out again when the land there became valuable. He hoped the proposition to the sold when the said there became valuable of the move its naval establishment where the government had expended the or fifteen million dollars, merely cecause the land was worth something, and then to establish a navy yard somewhere else only to be sold out graphed to the move of the would not the considered for a moment, because such a course was in the had too massachusetts to believe that he would us a from Massachusetts to believe that he would us a government which is to last for a thousand years I would not change my nest from time to time.

Mr. SLOCUM—I would act for a government as I would for the state of the state of

Mr. SLOCUM—I would act for a government of the an individual.

Mr. BANKS—Certainly not. The rule is very different.

Mr. SLOCUM—You can sell that Naval Hospital, and with half the interest of the proceeds you can take care of the sick of your woole navy.

Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y., said he would only consent to the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard on condition of a new navy yard being established at some point in the immediate vicinity of New York, for he was firmly convinced that that great city could only be protected by a navy yard in its immediate vicinity. diate vicinity of New York, for the diate vicinity of New York, for that great city could only be protected by a navy yard that great city could only be protected by a navy yard that he naval hospitals.

Mr. Ninhlack, dem.) of Ind., spoke in favor of disposing of all the naval hospitals.

Mr. Nicotta windrew his motion, saying that he had accomplished his object, which was to call attention to the complished his object, which was to call attention to the

complished his object, which was to call attention to the subject.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., moved to sirike out the item for a naval establishment at Mound City, Ili., and supported his motion by an argument as to the inutility of that establishment. His motion was rejected.

Mr. L. MYRES, 'rep.) of Pa., offered an amendment for supplying saliors with clothing at the expense of the government, and arrued in support of his proposition.

After some discussion he withdrew the amendment, saying that he would embody it in a bid which he would introduce.

duce.

Mr. Hale moved to add a new section to the bill directing
the Secretary of the Navy to sell at public sale, after advertisement, such ressels and materials as are not suitable or
capable of prottable use, repair or fitting out.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., suggested that no vessels
should be sold except after condemnation by a board of
naval officers.

Historic reales.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. 1., suggested that no vessels should be sold except after condemnation by a board of naval officers.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., suggested that exceptions should be made of such bistorical resords as the Constitution, the Macedonian, the Kearsarge and the vicin tenerica, which should be always maintained by the government.

Mr. Halk objected to Mr. Wood's suggest on as taking the responsibility from the Secretary of the Navy and putting it on a board of naval odders.

Mr. Wood argued in support of his proposition, and suggested that the objection to it arose from the fear that naval odders would condemn all the vessels in the navy.

The discussion on this point was continued by Messrs. Garriell, rep.) of Ohio, and Swann, (dem.) of Md., against Mr. Wood's proposition. In the course of his remarks Mr. Swann stated that in case of war there were not six vessels in the navy that could be relied on, and he felt convinced that there was at present

IMMINENT DANGER OF WAR.

Mr. MAYNARD offered his amountment excepting from sale such vessels as had been eminently distinguished in the naval history of the country.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass, questioned the mood policy and economy of selling naval vessels. They had had some experience of that kind. They had sold for \$33,000 a captured blockade runner which had since beer known as the hornet, and it had cost the governments, and put this country in the same precidenment as England bad been put in by the Alatama and other prevateers. He would have useless vessels broken up and sold, but he would not have useless vessels broken up and sold, but he would not have useless vessels broken up and sold, but he would not have them sold as ships.

Mr. Maynard's amendment was rejected and Mr. Hale's was adopted.

The House then, at four o'clock, adjourned.

TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA.

Closing Exercises at the Male and Female Ever ing Schools-Distribution of Certificates of Merit. &c.

The Fifth Ward Evening School. closing exercises of the Fifth Ward Evening School were gone through with last evening in the ecture room of the school building, situated at the stitution commenced its session on the first Monday in October, and has continued on through the winter, instructing in the mean-time an average of four hundred and twenty fred scholars, nearly one-naif of whom were men,

ality—the majority of them the former—who are desirons of occoming proficient in English. The French attended to the average number of fitty throughout the whole winter.

MR. THOMAS W. CONKLIN,
who has for sixteen years been connected with the school is still the energetic and emclent Principal of the institution, and is seconded in his noole efforts by a corps of thirteen able assistants.

The closing exercises—of which this report deals—were presided over by Mr. William H. Burros, who had the satisfaction of seeing before him no less than 450 scholars. He introduced Mr. H. W. Legget, who, after a few relictious and well-timed remarks, in turn presented Mr. Wm. Cland Bourne, the orator of the evening. Mr. Bourne began his remarks by attempting to impress upon the boys the great necessity of doing well whatever they attempted do at all. He knew a gentleman in this city who is now very wealthy, but who when a small boy blacked boots for a living. A short time ago he became engaged in a controversy with another man, who, thinking to hurt his feelings, said to him. "Now, you needn't put on so many airs; I knew you when you used to

you used to

BLACK MY PATHER'S BOOTS."

"Well, suppose you did," replied this self-made man, "didn't I do it well."

This, the speaker urged, was the proper spirit to evince if we would become anything or anybody in the great life struggle. If any of the boys before mm sold papers he should self them well. If any black boots let him black them well. If any black boots let him black them well, and so on in every department of life they may be engaged in, the speaker urged the necessity of doing their work thorongs and well. Beside doing their work well, Mr. Bourne said the boys must learn to "aim,high," to be "bonest and truthful," to "mind their own business" and to be always "prompt and punctual," and it they do this he would guarantee success in life for all of them.

The Seventh ward male evening school, No. 31, of which John J. Delaney is principal, gave a reception printe evereises. This school has averaged in attendance through the winter 225 pupils, and ranks high among the evening schools of the city. boys are mainly from fifteen to sixyears old, and a large proportion are foreign nora, the Irish element predominating. These poys all work during the day at various trades study. They are said to compare favorably in de-portment and general teachableness with the pupils boys entering the school without any former teach-

declamations and readings, and was carried out in "Opening Address," by J. A. Cronin, well written and well spoken. A duet, by J. chordess by the caltre school were very pleasant to listen to, and the solos well performed. After the programme Mr. Hagerty, principal of No. 2, addressed the boys, calling them diamonds of genus and amethysts of perseverance. He referred in an adecting manner to the Roman matron who said to a lady acquaintance, "here are my jewels"—pointing to her boys. The boys of No. 31 were in like manner pronounced to be the jewels of the Seventh ward. The boys were advised to go down to Printing House square and look at the statue of Frankin, and resolve in its shadow to do great things—to strike out new paths and carve their way to fortune and fame. A large number of cerufficates were awarded for general excellence, after which Mr. Fanning, Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, addressed the school. He spoke in terms of high praise of the exercises of the excellence of the school, the ability of the leachers and the thoroughness of their work. Mr. Fanning presented five medals—one of gold and four of silver—given the property of the property of the content o offices.

Mr. Shelis received the resolutions with expresdons of pleasure and surprise at the unexpected
ecognition. After other speaking by school offiers and a parting song by the school, the pleasant
exercises closed.

The Twentieth Ward Female Evening School. Last evening the closing exercises of the Twentieth Ward Female Evening School, No. 33, took place in the school house, in Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Peter Trainer, the chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Michael Roche presided. The exercises were inaugurated by the scholars singing an anthem, after which Miss Sarah Scan-lon cleverly recited a humorous sketch magazines a short time ago, entitled "The Heathen Chinee." Two classes then sang "Home to Our Mountains" in a manner that merited much commendation, and this was followed by a comical three-part dialogue, called upon the programme
"A Matrimenial Tiff." Miss Sarah Heywood, a "A Mairimonial Tid." Miss Sarah Heywood, a little maiden with nut-brown ringlets and a very sweet voice, then sang the pathetic ballad, "Forsaken," after which came another three-part dialogue. "The Wonderful Scholar," a witty composition that elicited roars of augster from the number of visitors present. The next part of the performance was the presentation of two gold medals by the principal for punctuality in attending school during the past session of ninety days. Mr. Roche, while decorating Miss Hannah McEiger with the first medal, took occasion to state that that young lady had won the same badge of distinction last year, while lots had to be drawn for the second, as sixty-five girls had not been absent a single night during the entire session. A scene from Sheridan's "School for Scandal" followed, in which Miss Kate Myers as Lady Teazle snowed marked ability as an actress. Miss Mary Flynn, a neat little girl with a most metodious voice then sang, "Come to Me, Angel of Sleer," some of her schoolmates acting as chorus. This was succeeded by a sentimental dialogue, entitled "The Unfortunate Scholar." Unfortunate sne might be, out she nevertheless was a very fascinating young lady and played her part well, though the dialogue was scupid. In "1776 and 1879" Miss Fannie Muldoon made a capital Mrs. Rip Van Winkle, her get-up exciting considerable risibility. Miss Flynn then sang a pretty solo, "Under the Daisles." Yery nicely, and then the great feature of the ovening's entertainment came upon the tapis. This was a modernized edition of "Cindercila," and in it no less than six young ladies, en costume, took parts. They were warmly applatuded for their efforts at the termination of the piece. "All Things are Beautiful," was then sung by a selected chorus, and was certainly rendered in a more perfect manner than any of the other part-melodies. The President them devoted himself to the task of distributing prizes to the successful competitors of the past session. They consisted of books, writing cases, bijouterie, little maiden with nut-brown ringlets and a very

The First Ward Male Evening School. The closing exercises of the First ward evening school, held at Grammar School No. 29, took place on Wednesday evening of this week. The exercises on wednesday evening of this week. The exercises were quite varied and exceedingly interesting, consisting of dialogues, declamations and singing.

Most of the scholars performed the parts allotted to them with great credit. Ine discipline of the school seemed to be excellent. In the course of the evening premiums were awarded by the teachers to the pupils, and many of those who were thus remembered were men quite advanced in years.

The school opened in the early part of October

about 317, and most of those who attended wore grown men who have to work in the day time.

Addresses were delivered by Judge Bedford, who was received with a marked degree of respect, and also by sir. Thomas W. Pittman, who interested the pupils with a description of the public school sys-tem in Great Britain and Germany; and also by Francis V. S. Oliver. The school has been under the management of Cornelius Sullivan, the Princi-pal, who has been ably assisted by eleven efficient teachers.

Conferring of Degrees by the Edectic Medi-cal College at Association Hall Last Even-ing—Six Lady Graduates.

The Eclectic Medical College, No. 223 East Twenty-sixth street, held their annual Commencement exercises at Association Hall last evening. As this is the only college in which women and men are taught in the same classes, a large proportion tion of the audience sympathizing lady friends.

The President, Alex Wilder, M. D., then conferred the degrees on the following tadies and gentlemen:—Mrs. Seraphina Fratt, of Connecticut; Mr. Francis M. Rich, of New York: Mr. Eber E. Dayus, of New York: Mr. Britand Gaudern, of Onlo; Mr. Mrs. Alex Mr. Britand Gaudern, of Onlo; Mr. William H. A. Young, of Vermont: Mrs. Alice De Baun, of New Yersey; Mrs. Jennie Ensign, of New York, and Miss Martha Dickinson, of New York. Alter the conterring of degrees the President made a short address to the graduates, telling them of the noble profession into which they had just been admitted, and how they should go forth in the world to battle for the right and, the truth. He said he was proud of them as scholars, and he should always feel proug of them as practising physicians of that school, which had been his aim and study through life.

Rev. Mr. Goss then addressed the audience, the graduates still standing on the stage, after which the female portion of them were each presented with a bouquet.

Richard Gaudern delivered the valedictory, a very with a bouquet.

Richard Gaudern delivered the valedictory, a very feeling and impressive effort, and Professor R. A. Gunn, M. D., made the address to the graduates, Rev. Mr. Goss then gave a benediction, and the

FOUNDERED AT SEA.

The Loss of the Steamer Wands Within Thirty Miles of Sandy Hook-Particulars of the Disaster to the Ship and Rescue of the Passengers and Crew.

HAVANA, Feb. 10, 1872. The steamer Cleopatra arrived yesterday morning from New York, and brought the captain and crew of the steamer Wanda, which foundered on the morning of the 4th inst., in latitude 38 20 north, longitude 74 15 west, between the Capes Virginia and Delaware. The following succinct account of the disaster has been furnished me by the Captain,

the disaster has been furnished me by the Captain, Mr. E. A. Lozier:—

We left New York, bound to Havana, on the 2d of this month and experienced very pleasant weather. Stopped once to key up the engine, which was making about twenty-seven revolutions and carrying twelve to fifteen pounds of steam. We were going at the rate of about nine knots an hour, the vessel and everything in apparent good order. On the next day, however—the 3d—after a heavy swell, which had been rolling all night, the wind set in very strong from the southeast. We set jib to windward and hauled the snip's head of shore. Afterward reversed the engines and hove the ship to, heading up to east by north. Engines were then making about nine revolutions and the ship riding comfortably and making no water of any consequence. Later on the weather increased in severity and we shipped a quantity of water, which ran down the main hold plates into the coal bunkers; put on canvas and battens,

bumps. We kept the ship of the with the northease wind on the starboard quarter; sea running very heavily, we managed to gain some on the water in the main compartment, but the water in the forward compartment seemed to gain on us, the ship rapidly becoming unmanageable, and the wheel flying around so as to make it dangerous to approach it and impossible to steer. At about ten o'clock we got the lorenaton off, and hove overboard a large portion of the cargo and coal; engineer reports the fire out in the forward furnaces. We continued our best endeavors for the safety of the ship and lives. At two o'clock next morning (the 4in, engines turning very slowly, the steam nearly run down; got lumber from the hold to burn in the turnaces when the coal got all wet. The steam and smoke eccame so dense in the forenoon as to render it impossible to see. Engineer reporting every few minutes that the engine would soon cease turning. The wind blowing a gale from northwest, with snow and siget; all hands exhausted by constant pumping and exposure. At five o'clock the engines stopped.

and all hands mustered to leave the ship in the boats; told off into four parties, under command of captain, mate, second mate and one of the men, william olsen; got life preservers up and attached to our persons. The water by this time had gained so much as to render the sinking of the ship out a question of time. No sall in sight to respond to our signal of distress. A very heavy and dangerous sea running. Launched the first mate's boat and the men got in, when a sea capsized the boat and threw her under the ship's counter, stove it and injured some of the men. George E. Steadman, fireman, of New York, was lost—the only life lost. He did not succeed in scizing any part of the rigging when the boat was capsized, and drifted rapidly to windward. We could hear his

was lost—the only life lost. He did not succeed in seizing any part of the rigging when the boat was capsized, and drifted rapidly to windward. We could hear his MOURNFUL CALLS ABOVE THE ROAR OF THE WINDS, but it was impossible to render him any assistance. The second boat was thrown under the guard and stove in when we attempted lunching it. This occupied the morning until about eight o'clock.

We were about to trust our lives to the remaining boats, when a sail was descried, which stove against the bow. At this juncture two of the men—to whom too much praise cannot be given for their intrepldity—William Olsen and Duncan Campbell, manned the remaining boat and carried a small line to the Cleopatra. This was effected by keeping to windward until the Cleopatra picked them up, the Wando drifting fast to the leeward. The line was hauled taut and the boat joined the ship. William Olsen and William Fisner manned, and by repeated trips from one ship to the other by the aid of the line succeeded in transferring all hands and the two passengers to the Cleopatra. Upon

LEAVING THE SHIP

the water in the main compartment was within four feet of the deck. No personal injuries beyond bruises were suffered by any one. Some of the men succeeded in saving their baggage.

The captain desires to state his obligations for the kind and generous treatment of Captain Phillips, of the Cleopatra, to himself and crew, and also to the steamer Champiorf, which came up during their rescue and afterwards reported their loss in New York. The vessel at the time of the loss was scarcely more than thirty miles from Sandy Hook. The captain was the last to leave the ship.

STEAMER SUNK BY ICE.

The Belle Vernon, at New Orleans, Struck by the Corner of an Ice Field and Sunk-Four Hundred Tons of Freight Lost.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.
About two o'clock this morning the steamer Belle
Vernon, loaded for New Orleans, lying at the mouth

of Licking River, was struck by a large cake of ice of Licking River, was struck by a large cake of ice and immediately sunk.

She had on board 400 tons of freight, much of it of a perishable character. Yesterday she was moved across the river for safety under the direction of the underwriters.

The boat, valued at \$30,000, was owned by the Cheinnatt, Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company, and is fully insured, mostly in Cincinnati companies. The total loss will probably reach \$100,000.

A SLIGHT REPUBLICAN LOSS.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1872.
The town meetings of Broome county resulted in the choice of thirteen republican and six demoratic supervisors. There is one vacancy. Last year there were fourteen republicans and six demo-

THE JERSEY CITY FRAUDS.

The City Drifting to Bankruptcy and Ruin.

nee Jobs-A Charles O'Conor Wanted to Assist the Grand Jury-The Ring Relies on the Legislature-Indignation Meetings, Remonstrances and Protests-Present Financial Condition of the City and the Prospects.

The long-expected crists in Jersey City is fast approaching. The taxpayers will not have to wait much longer. The Board of Public Works as done nothing to relieve the citizens, or rather the agents of the Ring in Trenton boast that they are certain to have supplements passed by which their power will be strengthened. The boast that they can secure immuni found by the Grand Jury now in session; and it such a supplement should be passed the indictments that ingenuity can devise will be put forward to shield the municipal thieves from responsibility for all the idegal acts they have committed. This is

EX POST FACTO LEGISLATION in the most edious form, and every prominent lawyer in Jersey City asserts that it can be done. Even Judge Bedle, in his charge to the Grand Jury, reminded them of this very possibility, and advised them to find indictments under the common law

magnitude of the work before them cannot be exaggerated. Their session will probably last the entire term of court, as previously stated in the HERALD. There is a growing feeling among the people that a movement should be made legal assistance for District Attorney Garretson, who, in all fairness, should not be expected to shoulder so heavy a burden. Governor Hoffman gave New York the benefit of Charles O'Conor's great legal ability, and Jersey City is now

of Public Works seems determined to push forward with a TEMERITY AND DEFIANCE, not merely of public opinion, but of public rights, absolutely without a precedent either in this country or the land of our forefathers. The first is the Hooken avenue improvement, to which attention was called in the Herald a few days ago. That there was "a little joker" in the contract was evident from the manner in which it was awarded. The extraordinary feature in the business is that the firm who have engaged to perform the work had it knocked down to them at one cent a yard for earth fining, which in itself would entail a loss of \$35,000 on the job. So there must be be a large profit somewhere, and it will appear presently. In the specifications it was supulated that the amount of rock to be excavated was soo yards, at \$10 a yard. Within the past three days, and since the award of the contract, the Board of Public Works had another survey made, and now the figures are not \$00, but 1,300 yards of rock, at \$10 a yard. So the coming week a new survey will be made of the length of the wall required, and it will in all proba-

ing a city hall and other public buildings. This property comprises 190 lots, and the price is fixed at \$2,000 per lot, amounting to \$390,000. The resolution was passed, President Gillett and Messra. Bumsted, Bray, Ingwersen and Weish voting in favor, and Messrs. Martin and Startup against. When Mr. Gillett entered into this public office for the first time through the rayor not of the people but of the Legislature, he was then a recent arrival from a Western State, and being almost unknown outside of his immediate neighborhood, the most confident anticipations were entertained that he would prove a builwark against the encroachments of extravagant officials. But there have been very few meetings of the Board of Public Works in which he has not voted with the majority. During the first two months of his office he opposed vigorously every measure that savored or extravagance, excepting the wooden pavements, of which he is a great advancer. His latest vote, however, has disappointed even those who still believe him to be an active, energetic and useful public official, and who has his peculiar views on the requirements of the people.

No act of the Board has aroused public indignation to such a pitch as this job. The taxpayers in every quarter have

TAKEN UP ARMS AGAINST IF.

The following document is being signed in every ward:—

The improvident and uncalled for, and therefore unwaranted action of the Board of Public Works, in the purchase of about the acres of land, at a cost of \$35,000 per acre, for the future public buildings in Jersey City, involving, besides the purchase money, at least \$50,000 in the taxes of the city, demands prompt action by the taxpayers of the city to stay proceedings.

We residents and taxpayers, deem it our duty to sustain the Mayor in his prerogative evet organist such lasty action by the Board of Public Works, and do agree to take all inevessary and legal measures to prevent and make nuil and voil the said proposed purchase and the fulfilment of the preliminary agreement therefor.

And in addition the following call was issued And in addition the following call was issued

TO THE TANPATERS OF JRESEY CITY:—
We observe that the Roard of Public Works have resolved
to purchase the Harrison estate for City Hall purposes, at a
cost of \$890,000. We deem this an extrawagant price—that
the expenditure is premature—that the city is already involved andiciently for the next five years—that the public has
now all the public building required for the present. We
therefore call upon our fellow existens and property owner
to meet, protest and defeat this magnificent speculation.

EDGAR B. WAKEMAN,
JAMES M. BARROWS,
D. VAN WINKLE,
A. G. AVERY,
FERRUARY, 14, 1872. NEIL CAMPBELL.

This property was purchased last year from the

Frenduary, 14, 1872.

This property was purchased last year from the heirs to the Harrison estate by Mahlon B. Crampton, or the sum of \$200,000, so that the proposed purchase, if carried out, would bring the Handsome profit of the Course, would bring the Thousand Dollars, or nearly one hundred per cent, to the seller, who, of course, would have to pay therefrom a very liberal commission to the Ring. The arsenal property adjoining would be also greatly benefited, and it is the interest of the Second National Bank to have the purchase effected for this reason. Some of the directors of this bank are working strenuously for this object.

The Pavonia Avenue extension now claims attention as the third heavy Job. Mr. A. R. Corbin, of Elizabeth, and Mr. Bumsted are the prime movers in this transaction. It is proposed to extend this avenue so that it will run from the Pavonia ferry to the Hackensack River. The greatest benefit will accrue in the first instance to Mr. Corbin, who has some acres of property lying almost useless near the Hackensack River, and in the second, to certain members of the Ring who are buying up the land on the line of the proposed extension. The preliminary report of the Commissioners of Assessment for this job shows that the cost to the city will be enormous. Ninetents of the Property owners protest against it, but their protest will be certainly disregarded, in accordance with the oustom of the Board.

An indignation meeting was held last evening at Trendignation members of the Trendignation the second.

against it, in accordance with the custom regarded, in accordance with the custom loand.

An indignation meeting was held last evening at Turner's Hall, and the whole project was denounced as a swindle and a fraud. The property owners are determined to appeal to the courts though what relief can be granted is not quite though what relief can be granted to the sower

able amount to \$5,129,100. If that amount is deducted from the amount upon which taxes are assessed, then our assessed values are \$55,928,994, and our bonded debt will be equal to one-dits efthe amount; so if a man owns a house and lot and furniture assessed at \$2,000 the public creditors have a mortgage on the same amounting to \$409, and a house and furniture assessed at \$10,000, the public mortgage would be \$2,000. If the Board of Finance succeed in their project of adding \$3,000,000 of thirty year gold bonds to the existing burdens the debt will then be \$11,000,000. But under such financial management what is to be done with the \$3,500,000 when collected? The truth is, the people are

NOT ABLE TO PAY THE TAXES and assessments coming against them. One of the wealthiest men in the city declares that he is unable to pay the enormous assessments, and his only hope is to sell his property subject to the assessments. This gentleman pays an annual tax of \$12,000. The prospect is indeed gloomy. It is highly probable that in less than sixty days contracts will be given out and the city piedged therefor to the amount of \$1,000,000.

evening at Washington Hall, when the committee having charge of the charter amendments submitted a report that the amendments are now befor

THE PHILADELPHIA COLLECTORSHIP.

Parker Jefferies Nominated as Colonel Forney's Successor by the Board of Trade General Prevest Also Making a Scramble for the Spoils of the Custom House

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1872. The scramble for the Custom House spoils has already begun in good earnest. The Board of Trade at an informal caucus have united upon Parket him for the position. That gentleman is now in Washington as Chairman of the Commercial exchange Committee, who have visited that place for the purpose of urging the claims of Philadelphia for a new Post Office, and he will doubtess see that the petition of the Board of Trade reaches the hands of the President.

Another candidate is General Prevost, a prominent business man of Philadelphia and an armount of Philadelphia and armount of Philadelphia armount of Philadelphia and armount of Philadelphia armoun

hardly possible that he can afford to ignore in wishes of so strong a combination as the Board Trade. It is not supposed the appointment will made immediately, as the influence that will brought to bear by rival candidates will rendimmediate action impossible. There are other of didates spoken of—among them Morton McMien and E. A. Sender, but their chances are consider so remote that the probabilities of success for eith are hardly discussed.

EMIGRATION AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners-Reelection of President O'Gorman-Thanks to

Superintendent Casserly.
The Board of Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday at Castle Garden, the President (Richard O'Gorman) in the chair. Blits from the Finance Committee, amounting in the aggregate to

Committee, amounting in the aggregate to \$34,861 60, were audited and ordered to be paid. Mr. Husted, a member of the Board, sent his resignation, which was accepted.

Much discussion on trivial matters was indulged in, and finally the Board debated the propriety of lavoring the claims of "Billy Milner," a dock owner, and wound up by leaving the distracting affair in the hands of the appropriate committee, on the understanding, however, that Billy's consequential damages should not exceed five hundred dollars.

The President, Mr. O'Gorman, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The Board then proceeded to ballot for President for the ensuing year. Mr. O'Gorman got six votes and Mr. E. B. Hart one. Mr. O'Gorman was, on motion, declared elected unanimously, and thereupon made a gentle little silvery speech.

alivery speech.

A resolution was adopted abolishing the Committee on Repairs and Salaries of Officers. That the thanks of this Board are due, and are hereb tendered, to Mr. Bernard Casserly for the able and ellicion manner in which he has discharged the multifarlous dutie of Superintendent and Secretary of this Commission.

of Superintendent and Secretary of this Commission.

The Board then went into executive session.

The report of the President of the Board to the Legislature was amended on motion of Commissioner Lynon and then adopted and signed. It was withheld from the press.

MEETING OF DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Department of Docks was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, corner of Broadway and Leonard street, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt presiding, in the absence of the President, Mr. Agnew. The Executive Committee reported Mr. Agnew. The Executive Committee reported in favor of allowing Homer Raimsders to build a bulknead, at his own expense, on the front of the pier at the foot of Nineteenth street, North River, and to allow the Harlem Navigation Company to build a wharf for their steamers at the foot of 199th street, East, River, the cost of the same not to exceed \$200,000. The reports were adopted by the Board. Commissioner Kane informed the Board that in company with President Agnew and Commissioner Wood he had visited the Comptroller in regard to funds for the use of the department, and had been informed by nim that money would be spedily forthcoming. A report of Superintendent Westerveit, statung that the fenders on pier No. 5 North River, had been wasted away by the ice, and that it was absolutely necessary to replace them, was received and referred to the Engineer-in-Chief with power to replace them at a cast not to exceed \$500. The Board then went into executive session, and shorting afterwards adjourned.

A FEARFUL VERDICT.

A Coroner's Jury Arraign the Police Commissioners of Long Island City for Murder-A Man Frozen to Death. Yesterday morning the body of Henry Planel, a German, resident of Long Island City, was found

frozen to death on the corner of Fourth and Pierce avenues. The man had been laboring under a fit of delirium tremens, and application was made early on the preceding evening to the Police Commissioners, by his wire, for his arrest, the Police Commissioners, by his wire, for his arrest, for she leared he would either injure her or himself. Answer was made that a warrant must be obtained, when was promptly secured from the Recorder. The wife of the unfortunate man then returned to the station, and one of the Commissioners said that a policeman should be immediately sent to make the arrest. The wife returned home and after a fearful night the maniac escaped into the street. Nothing further was seen of him until his body was discovered in the morning. No policeman came to the house, as promised. An inquest was held by Coroner Tewksburr and the above facts elicited. The following verdict was rendered:—'Poccased was frozen to death while liboring under a temporary fit of celirum tremens, and the jury are of opinion that had the police authorities taken measures to have deceased arrested he would not have met with such a death. We, the jury, therefore hold the Police Commissioners guilty of a most grave neglect of outy; that they are indirectly the cause of this man's acath and are incompetent to fill such a position."

The Constitutional Convention on the Right Tack.—Qualifications of Governors, Judges and Senators.—A Bill to Prevent Duelling in

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Com-mittee of Elections and Bill of Rights, fixed the age and length of residence necessary to hold office in the State. The Governor and judges are to be thirty-five years of age. Senators twenty-five years, and to have been residents of the State five years. The elections for State and county officers and members of the Legislature will be held on the second Tuesday in October.

The anti-duciling clause was unanimously